THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

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THE TRIBUNE.

Rebieb.

CRITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS. By T. BABING-TON MACAULAY. Vol. IV. Philadelphia, Carey & Hart: New-York, Carvill & Co. 108 Broadway. MACAULAY is by far the most brilliant and popu-

lar Reviewer of the present day; and we are heartily glad to see his papers collected and issued in the series of neat volumes of which this is the fourth. As a philosophical essayist we think he has many decided superiors,-men of far more logical minds, moved by a far more sincere and profound love of truth and sound principle and in every way more capable of that close, comprehensive investigation which alone gives value to this highest species of periodical criticism. The very qualities which make him so brilliant and powerful a writer, unfit him, in some degree, for the more chaste and severely thoughtful disquisitions upon philosophical themes. It is quite impossible to impart a dramatic interest to a critique on Plato's Dialogues; and an exposition of the Baconian philosophy is scarcely susceptible of that high coloring, that magnificent decoration of language and style, upon which his popularity and power principally rest. His review of Bacon,-though one of his most highly admired productions-for this reason seems to us the least truthful and just of them all. In contrasting the philosophy of the great Englishman with that of Plato, his love of antithesis, his anxiety to make strong and prominent points betray him at almost every step into gross misrepresentation of them both: and the climax of eulogy by which he exalts the utilitarian doctrine. which he pretends to have discovered in the works of BACON, over the higher philosophy of the divine Athenian, which regarded not only the act but its motive, which 'was not satisfied with making men comfortable' but sought likewise to make them at heart pure and upright, sounds strangely from the mouth of a Christian critic. Macaulay seems al ways to love brilliant antithesis better than truth: and his philosophical essays are poisoned by this fatal fault.

But in narration and dramatic grouping of incidents he has no superior; and it is this power, joined to his perfect command over all the wealth of language and the beauties of style, which has made him so deservedly a favorite. His life of Warren Hastings, included in this volume, is one of his best productions in this respect; and his paper on Milton, one of the most splendid compo sitions in the language, removed as it may seem to be by the nature of its subject from this class, yet derives much of its merit and power from the same dramatic skill. 'Frederick the Great' is the subject of one of the articles in this volume; it is mainly a narrative, full of the stir and activity of real life-presenting with graphic skill the chief events in the history of this renowned Emperor. His military character, his great genius as a Statesman and a King are clearly presented, in language of great richness and strength, and in periods of full and sounding measure. The following extract concerning Frederick's literary abilities and his correspondence with Voltaire, will be read with

interest: "But we should very imperfectly describe the state of Frederic's mind, if we left out of view the laughable peculiarities which contrasted so singularly with the gravity, energy, and harshness of his character. It is difficult to say whether the tragic or the comic predominated in the strange scene which was then acted. In the midst of all the great king's calamities, his passion for writing indifferent poetry grew stronger. Enemies all around him, despair in his heart, pills of corrosive sublimate hidden in his clothes, he poured forth hundreds upon hundreds of lines, hateful to gods and men-the insipid dregs of Voltaire's Hippocrene-the faint echo of the lyre of Chaulieu. It is amusing to compare what he did during the last months of 1757, with what he wrote during the same time. It may be doubted whether any equal portion of the life of Hannibal, of Cæsar, or of Napoleon, will bear a comparison with that short period, the most brilliant in the history of Prussia and of Frederic. Yet at this very time the scanty leisure of the illustrious warrior was employed in producing odes and epistles, a little better than Cibber's, and a little worse than Hayley's. Here and there a manly sentiment which deserves to be in prose, makes its appearance in company with Prometheus and Orpheus, Elysium and Acheron, the plaintive Philomel, the poppies of Morpheus, and all the other frippery which, like a robe tossed by a proud beauty to her waiting-woman, has long been contemptuously abandened by genius to mediocrity. We hardly know any instance of the strength and weakness of human nature so striking, and so grotesque, as the character of this haughty, vigilant, resolute, sagacious blue-stocking, half Mithridates and half Trissotin, bearing up against a world in arms, with an ounce of poison in one

pocket and a quire of bad verses in the other ! "Frederic had some time before made advances towards a reconciliation with Voltaire; and some civil letters had passed between them. After the battle of Kolin their epistolary intercourse became, at least in seeming, friendly and confidential. We do not know any collection of Letters which throw so much light on the darkest and most intricate parts of human nature, and the correspondence of these strange beings after they had exchanged forgiveness. Both felt that the quarrel had lowered them in the public estimation. They admired each other. They stood in need of each other. The great King wished to be handed down to posterity by the great Writer. The great Writer felt himself exalted by the homage of the great King. Yet the wounds which they had inflicted on each other were too deep to be effaced, or even perfectly healed. Not only did the scars remain; the sore places often festered and bled afresh.

"The letters consisted for the most part of compliments, thanks, offers of service, assurances of of Capys' are in the same strain and of nearly attachment. But if anything brought back to equal merit. Frederic's recollection the cunning and mischievous pranks by which Voltaire had provoked him. some expression of contempt and displeasure broke forth in the midst of his eulogy. It was much worse when anything recalled to the mind of Voltaire the outrages which he and his kingswoman had suffered at Frankfort. All at once his flowing panegyric is turned into invective. 'Remember how you behaved to me. For your sake I have lost the favor of my king. For your sake I am an exile from my country. I loved you, I trusted myself to you. I had no wish but to end my life ped of all you had bestowed on me, the key, the order, the pension, I was forced to fly from your territories. I was hunted as if I had been a deserter from your grenadiers. I was arrested, insulted, plundered. My niece was dragged in the sulted, plundered. My niece was dragged in the most fastidious that he is the best and of Frankfort by your soldiers, as if she had been some wretched follower of your camp. You been some wretched follower of your camp.

Two analytic courses of Lectures, one on Practico-Transcent the first syle of next all searcely. Each of Practico-Transcent the pential in goal courses of Lectures, one on Practico-Transcent to the recommended in the base scendental; and another on Popular Astronomy, illustrated set all searcely. Each Griffith did not come to the office for the last S weeks at all searcely. Each Griffith did not come to the office for the last S weeks at all searcely. Each Griffith did not come to the office for the last S weeks at all searcely. Each Griffith did not come to the office for the last S weeks at all searcely. Each Griffith did not come to the office for the last S weeks at all searcely. Seen dental; and another on Popular Astronomy, illustrated set all searcely. Each Griffith did not come to the office for the last S weeks at all searcely. Each Griffith did not come to the office for the last S weeks at all searcely. Each Griffith did not come to the office for the last S weeks at all searcely. Each Griffith did not come to the office for the last S weeks. Each Griffith did not come to the office for the last S weeks. Each Griffith did not come to the office for the last S weeks. I all searcely. Each Griffith did not come to the office for the last S weeks at all searcely. Each Griffith did not come to the office for the last S weeks. I all searcely. Each Griffith did not come to the western Transportation Combine to from such the Figure of the Search Transportation Combine to from such the first of the Universal System, will also be delivered by Prof. Frankfort

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VOL. II. NO. 220.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY MORVING, DECEMBER 23, 1842.

have great talents. You have good qualities. But you have one edious vice. You delight in the abasement of your follow creatures. You have brought disgrace on the name of philosopher. You have given some color to the slanders of the bigots, who say that no confidence can be placed in the justice or humanity of those who reject the Christian faith.' Then the King answers with less heat, but with equal severity-' You know that you behaved shamefully in Prussia. It is well for you that you had to deal with a man so indulgent to the infirmities of genius as I am. You richly deserved to see the inside of a dungeon. Your tallessness and your malevelence. The grave itself is no asylum from you spite. Maupertuis is dead; but you will go on calumniating and deriding him, as if you had not made him miserable enough while he was living. Let us have no more of this. And, above all, let me hear no more of your niece. I am sick to death of her name. I can bear with your faults for the sake of your merits; but she has not written Mahomet or Merope.'

"An explosion of this kind, it might be suposed, would necessarily put an end to all amicable communication. But it was not so. After every outbreak of ill humor this extraordinary pair became more loving than before, and exchanged compliments and assurances of mutual regard with a wonderful air of sincerity.'

The volume contains several other articles of less but still considerable value; and appended to it are his magnificent "Lavs of Ancient Rome," full of the old Roman spirit and stirring the heart like a trumpet by their fire and strength. They are prefaced by a learned discourse concerning the times in which these songs are supposed to have been written. The early history of the Kings and first Consuls of Rome, he thinks, rests not upon any authentic basis but is made up of old ballads, which formed the earliest Latin literature and which now have wholly perished. The prominent incidents of these romances he thinks were wover into chronicles and funeral discourses on deceased nobles, from which they were, by a very natural process, gradually transferred to the histories of the times. He maintains this opinion with learning and ability and points out, with admirable skill, similar processes in the historical literature of England, Spain and other nations. The history of Rome, then, for the first three or four hundred years of its existence he thinks made up of its early ballad poetry; and to reverse the process of transformation, to render back some portions of that history into the poetry out of which they were made, is the object of this work. 'Horatius' is the title of the first, and, to our minds, the best of these songs. The marshaling of the Etruscian hosts by :Lars Porsena and 'false Sextus;' the tumult of the Romans at their approach; their hasty and affrighted councils; the approach of the Tuscan army, breathing destruction in their path, and glittering with gold and steel; and the proud defence of the narrow bridge by Horatius and his two companions till it could be hewn away, are all sketched with bold strokes and seem to stand forth in all the distinctness of reality .-And after the bridge was cut away, and Horatius was left alone among his foes, how clearly and grandly are his bearing and action presented:

Alone stood brave Horatius, But constant still in mind: Thrice thirty thousand foes before, And the broad flood behind. "Down with him!" cried false Sextus, With a smile on his pale face.

"Now yield thee," cried Lars Porsena, "Now yield thee to our grace." Round turned he, as not deigning Those craven ranks to see; Nought spake he to Lars Persena, To Sextus nought spake he;

But he saw on Palatinus The white porch of his home ; And he spake to the noble river That rolls by the towers of Rome:

" Oh Tiber! father Tiber! To whom the Romans pray, A Roman's life, a Roman's arms, Take thou in charge this day! So he spake, and speaking sheathed

The good sword by his side, And with his harness on his back, Plunged headlong in the tide.' And still his name sounds stirring Unto the men of Rome,

As the trumpet-blast that cries to them To charge the Velesian home; And wives still pray to Juno For boys with hearts as bold As his who kept the bridge so well In the brave days of old.

And in the nights of winter, When the cold north winds blow, And the long howling of the wolves Is heard amidst the snow;

When round the lonely cottage Roars loud the tempest's din, And the good logs of Algidus Roar louder yet within; When the oldest cask is opened, And the largest lamp is lit;

When the chestnut glows in the embers, And the kid turns on the spit; When young and old in circle Around the firebrands close; When the girls are weaving baskets, And the lads are shaping bows;

When the good man mends his armour, And trims his helmet's plume; When the good wife's shuttle merrily Goes flashing through the loom; With weeping and with laughter

Still is the story told, How well Horatius kept the bridge In the brave days of old.

Stronger English lines than these are rarely met in the poetry of the day; and yet they are taken almost at random from these Lays. The Battle of the Lake Regillus,' and the 'Prophecy

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Nassay-street, (opposite the Park.) IT Heads of Hair. - A. C. BARRY, Artist in Hair, from a bodon — The real Heads of Hair still stand pre-emi-nent above all others. Their peculiarly light, gossamer and ventilating character, their being shaped exactly as the natural beautiful and the standard pre-emi-

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Besignation of Judge Barton, &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune. PHILADELPHIA, December 21, 1842. Gentlemen: The intended retirement of Judge Barton, on the 31st inst. from the Bench upon which be presides, aptly serves to exhibit, in a most favorable light, the gradual ascendency of popular impulses and party feeling over the laws and enactments of the Statute Book. This gentleman, distinguished in the memorable contest of 1858 between Ritner and Porter for his zealous partizanship, was appointed by the latter, shortly after his assuming the Gubernatorial chair, President Judge of the Court of General Sessions, which had previously been created in the place of the old Court, abolished to establish its organization upon a more democratic basis. Able in talents, acute, shrewe and suffients are not more widely known than your faith- ci-ntly well read in the law to preside over a Court of the limited jurisdiction (as it was then supposed) possessed by it, and moreover popular with the dominant political party, the appointment was received with feelings of marked sat isfaction.

number, the signers of which were found among, and in stigated chiefly by the members of, his own party, were poured into the Legislature, praying either for the removal of the Judge, or the repeal of the act establishing said Court. And what are the acts complained of by these zealous conservators of the law, in its spirit and purposes. Were they in violation of the statutes, the Constitution, or the oaths of office? A few words will explain. During a period of great excitement of the papulation of Kensington against the Trenton Railroad Company, in a riot occasioned by the Company continuing their works under sanction of law, house belonging to the then President of the Company was broken open, set on fire, and razed to the ground. Ortman and Jennings, two men, both foreigners, one of whom had been but six months in the country, were convicted upon the most positive testimony of chief participation in the arson and in regard to one of them evidence was adduced to show that he resided far from the scene of riot, enjoying no inter est whatever in the property, either as owner or tenant which it was alledged would be so greatly injured by the contemplated route of the Railroad through the District-They were sentenced to ten years' imprisenment for arson burglary and assault upon the officers.

A few months elapsed and the amiable Gov. Porter releases them from confinement. Again, Mr. N. Biddle, as is well known, had himself brought before the Court under a writ of habeus corpus, to test the legality of certain measures in the affairs of the United States Bank. The case excited great feeling; much solicitude was entertained by that gen leman's enemies lest he should not be arraigned as a felon before a judge; and the whole Loco-Foco press opened its batteries in advance upon the Court, and fearing the rightful administration of the law, sought to excite the populace against the tribunal established for their protection-and

The opinions of Judge B. and his colleague, Judge Con rad, the discharge of Mr. Biddle, the fiendish rage of his enemies, are now portions of the history of the Court of G. S. But have the decisions of those Judges, who have been charged with every species of corruption and the most flagrant venality, been overturned? Has any one of the mighty champions of the people against the rights of the law as their dictum is expressed, confuted the reasonings which convinced every impartial mind of the absence o any plea under the statutes of Pennsylvania in relation to conspiracy, under which Mr. B. and his associates could have been brought to tr al? Not one.

It is moreover well known, that it is the settled opinion o the most eminent of our various Judges, that the law was strictly and properly administered, and though the unanimons voice of the State demanded the trial of the parties, the court having no jurisdiction in the premises, could not have acted otherwise consistently with their integrity and bonor. And for this is it, that a Judge at once able, firm and impar tial, by the abuse and calumnies of which he has been made the subject, is compelled to resign. What a mockery of justice! and what a precedent is here presented for his successors. Let them beware, hereafter, never to oppose law to the will of the majority, lest their fate be similar.

Though inveterately opposed to Judge B. in politics, and with an entire ignorance of him save by his public acts, I cannot but feel the injustice meted to him by the lawless enemies who have assailed him.

I have exhausted my sheet, and must, therefore, exclude other matter I had intended to insert. Yours, CRITO.

Cheap Publications.

THE LAST OF THE BARONS, By BULWER, will probably be published the latter part of the present week. Agents can be supplied at this Office on the same terms as from the Publishers.

The following Publications are for sale at the office of The Tribune, Nassau-street, opposite the ALISON'S SPLENDID HISTORY OF EUROPE

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IT Russel's Planetarium, or The UNIVERSE IN MOTION.—This MAGNIFICENT and UNPARALLELED piece of scient fic succhanism, which represents our solar system in all its interesting varieties, under the largest proportions ever accompl shed, and the varied motions of the planets with such a high degree of perfection and mathematical exactness, is now exhibiting at the American Institute, (north of the City Hall in the Park,) every day, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Admittance 25 cents. A gentleman and two ladies 50 cents. Visiters who desire to attend the evening Lecture of the same day (see special advertisement,) will receive a ticket of admittance at half price.

N. B.—By decision of the Trustees of the American Institute, assembled in council, on the 12th day of December, stitute, assembled in council, on the 12th day of December, 1842, the Members of the lostitute are entitled to a ticket of free admission, and the families of the Members (wives and

children) to admission at half price.
GORDON Y. LEEDS, Rec. Secretary
American Institute.
RUSSEL'S PLANETARIUM.

A synthetic or general Lecture on Astronomy, illustrated by this extensive and kenutiful representation of the solar system, will be delivered every evening at 7 o'clock, at the Lecture Room of the American Institute, (our hof the City Hall) by Prof. Francis Fauvel Gourand, D. E. S. Admit-Two analytic courses of Lectures, one on Practice Transcendental; and another on Popular Astronomy, illustrated

Bankrupts-Dec. 21.

W. P. Wright, broker, N. Y.
A. S. Tuttle, auctioneer, (of the late firm of Brinckham Dean.) N. Y. H. W. Scott, merchant, Brooklyn.

James N. Jubb, iron rail manufacturer, N. Y.

James M. Kile, (of late firm of Keefle & Kile.)

Edward Hopkins, dealer in skins, N. Y.

James C. Ivans, merchant, N. Y.

Edward Purdy, clerk.

R. Burdick, late firm of Burdick, Kimberly & Co.) N. Stephen B. Peet, N. Y.

Henry W. Brittin, (late firm of Silvers & Brittin,) N. Y. Charles B. Merritt, tailor, Port Chester.

A. M. Bininger, merchant, N. Y. Curtis S. Baughton, N. Y. Curtis S. B-ughton, N. Y.
Robert Webber, (late firm of Louis & Webber.) N. Y.
James L. Crane, South East, Putnam Co.
Johnson P. Lie, merchant, N. Y.
Theo L. Harding, John J. Moffatt,

Isanc R. St John, H. Humphreys. John W. Mopper,

CITY INTELLIGENCE. THURSDAY, Dec. 22. GENERAL SESSIONS -Before the Recorder and

Indge Lynch. TRIAL FOR A CONSPIRACY .- Robert Griffith, impleuded with David Sisson and two others, was put upon his trial for a conspiracy to defraud Stephen Campbell Cornell, John P. Allison, and sundry other persons, of divers sums of money by falsely representing themselves to be the agents of the Great Western Transportation Line, keeping their office at No. 55 Pearl-street, and taking premiums from those persons, to whom they pretended to give agencies for the establishment, to obtain passengers, freight, &c. in April last. John P. Allison, called as a witness, deposed that, attract

d by the advertisements, he called at the office 55 Pearlstreet on the 1st April last, and at other times soon after; that he saw both Griffith and Sisson, and that he was inv ted behind the desk and told, in answer to his questions, by Griffith, that he was one of the principal owners of the Line, as was also Sisson: that he owned real estate here and elsewhere; that those who applied first should have the New-Haven, Albany, &c.; that the office in Hartford yield ed about \$10,000 last year, New Haven \$3,000, and other less; that witness was to give Griffith \$500, which he did (\$100 in cash, and notes for \$400,) and chose the Hartford office as the most lucrative; that Griffith assured witness that he had ample security for his money, and could have the amount any time he chose to dispose of his agency stemplation by others in relation to his administration of that he went to Hartford, and found no office or any thing else there, and no business to do, and was there about week. When witness went to Hartford, Sisson went with him to the steamboat Belle, and asked Huriburt, who has a news agency in Hartford, if he knew where he could get an office for witness, and the reply was, he did not-witness supposing there was an office already provided, and that bills were out in name of witness. That witness wrote to Griffith from Hartford, and received, for answer, to go on and get an office, and attend to his business; but there was nothing to do. That a letter written by Patterson, for nothing to do. That a letter written by Patterson, for Griffith & Co., enciosed a card of David Sisson & Co., telling him to go on and engage passengers to ship west, and enclosing the terms, &c.—stating that the cards of Griffith & Co. had not yet been printed, and that books, &c. would be sent on to Hartford for him; but he never received any. That Sisson was to come to Hartford to witness but did not come, and witness faully, about the 1st of May, returned to this city and went to the office to ascertain what to dowas told to go back and take an office at Hartford. Witness told to go back and take an office at Hartford. was told to go back and take an office at Hartford. Witness refused, and wished to get his money and notes back and have the agreement cancelled, but was refused; asked them then for \$50 to pay his expenses to go back to Hartford, but was told that they did not do business in that small way, and witness then refused to go back. He lost his \$100 but that they his notes finally by a process of law. Witness got back his notes finally by a process of law. Witness saw at the office persons coming there to go West, from whom Griffith & Co. endeavored to get all the money they could. Griffith had previously told witness that they owned steamboats, &c., but after his return from Hartiord demed having any boats. Sisson afterwards met witness in the streets, and called him a d—d rascal, and told him to leave the city or he would have him in prison. Last week witness, at Haverstraw, Rockland county, received an anonywhile at Haverstraw, Rockland county, received an anonymous letter cautioning him not to come down to the city as a witness for it he did he would be arrested on a process sued out by Griffith, and put is prison or held to heavy bail, and put to great trouble; at the same time calling great rascal, &c. Witness however came to testify.

The salaries were advertised to be \$1100 a year for the agents, as stated in the Sun of A ril 19th, 1942.

In this case William M. Price and Stephen T. Mason, In this case William M. Price and Stephen T. Mason, Esqs., appeared as counse for the People—the latter opened the case. For the accused Messrs. Theron Rudd and Carpenter appeared, the former of whom cross-examined the witness Alison at great length without eliciting any matter of moment. Witness saw a book of Griffith, by which the business they were doing appeared on the face of it to be profutable.

be profitable.

Stephen C. Cornell and Wm. Beame, acquainted with Griffit1 and Sisson on the 19th and 20th April, at their office where he cailed by virtue of their advertisement, asked them if they wanted agents, they said they did—asked the business, was told to procure passengers, &c. for the Great Western Transportation Company, and that one or two agencies were left unfilled, wished him togo to Albay—told them he could not—was then told that they would place witness in the office, 111 Weststreet, they had occupied last year, a barber shop. That he asked him the reason he required \$500 advance from Agents, Griffith told him, asked him the precise nature of the business to be done, be, Grifequired \$500 advance from Agents, Grinian touching, Gril-ian the precise nature of the business to be done, be, Gril-ian the precise nature of the business to be done, be, Grilhim the precise nature of the business to be done, be, Oth-nith, said be was the principal and largest stock holder in the company, that they owned 15 to 17 boats, &c. and that the office, having yielded \$1200 for the three months it was in operation—that they must have the \$500 for security for the faithful performance of the contract, as several of their Agents had been bought off by other companies—witness then signed the agreement, (of which he had seen there) gave a check for \$103, and his note for the balance \$500—was refered to Henry A. Hanott and Charles I

Agents had been bought on by other companies—whites sthen signed the agreement, (of which he had seen there)—gave a sheck for \$103, and his note for the balance of the \$500—was referred to Henry A. Hanott and Charles Bough ton as to Griffith, &c. Heard afterwards that the company had parted—went to Griffith, who told him the old company had parted—went to Griffith who told him the old company had parted—went to Griffith owned 4000 acres of land worth \$4 an acre, besides houses and lots in this city, and one in Beekman street, which witness went to see—that witness wished to give up his agency but was told he had better go to business, and to go home a day or two and return and they would have his office ready, the bas ber bought out, &c—that he returned on Friday and was told that was an unlucky day—went on Saurday, was told it was the end of the week, to return and come again in a few days—called several times but never could get any satisfaction. This was near the last of April—about this time I saw a publication in a New York paper relative to the fraudient practices of these men, charged them with this and demanded the return of my money and notes.

I was kept going back and forward. This was from the 19th to the 30th April, being then assured I should have the office m'West street, but ascertaind that the office had been in possession of the barber for seven years. On the 1st of May went to the office, 55 Pearl street; saw Mr. Sisson, who took me out to the Tippecanoe House in Broad street, and disclaimed any connection with Mr. Griffith in the concern, saying he was only an agent at a salary of \$1,600 a year; that Griffith had no boats, was doing nothing, and that if I had any business, to do it; said there was no use in suing Griffith, who was an obstinate mao, and I would get nothing. Saw Griffith at the office, who promised to get another office and go to business; asked him what I should do, and what price to take for pas engers to Chicago; told me to take \$6, or \$4, or \$3, or \$2, or even 50 cents if get to Albany, it is their own look out now they farther; and if you receive only 50 cents you will then make 25 cents out of each passenger for putting them on board the boat. I paid all the \$500 except \$19, which I stopped, and received nothing in return. Have known of six several agencies created by Griffith in this business, who

ere served as I was.

Grass-examined. Mr. Sisson first told me he was a partner Cross-examined. Mr. Sisson first told me he was a partner in the concern but afterwards, on the lat May, said he was only an agent himself. He said that Mr. Beach of Albany and Judge Hornblower of New Jersey were stockholders in the concern; asked no references, confiding in Griffith's representations and made the contract. Afterwards took references which were satisfactory, Mr. Boughton, saying he had had business with Griffith and found him an honorable man. Harratt said the same, and that Griffith also need a house and lot in Beekman-street, as Griffith also owned a house and lot in Beekman-street, as Griffith also told me. The book kept by Griffith & Sisson had the names owned a house and 10th Meanagement of which a house and total me. The book kept by Griffith & Sisson bad the names of passeo, ers for the past year, their destination araount of money, &c.; and I was to keep a similar book. They took an office corner of Liberty and West streets. I had to get the furniture myself. I sat there several days, but did nothing, and was told by Sisson that I might as well go away and sit in the river as there, as there was nothing to do—Griffith afterwards denied being an owner in the concern; said he owned no property in it and was only an agent. I recollect on one occasion an agent came to me at the office in West and Liberty streets, with 4 very poor emigrants for Buffalo who had only \$2 each. Sisson told me to take the money and direct them to Buffalo by all means, which I refused to do, as they could get no further than Albany and most sell their baggage to get to Buffalo. Another person I saw at the office in Pearl-street, who had paid his passage to Buffalo, and came back from Albany demanding his money back, as he could not get on.

to Buffalo, and came back from Albany demansing his money back, as he could not get on.

Usrnelius J. Paterson sworn. Also made an agreement with Griffith & Co. for \$500, and paid it in certificates of deposite and in cast. Was with them 6 weeks, until the first of June. This witness corroborated the statements of the other witnesses. Was in the office three weeks before any passengers appeared. Could never find out there were any lacilities for lorwarding passengers. Never got my money wask though often promised. They said the shoney received had been laid out in building materials and furniture. Afterwards was told by Sisson and Griffith that they had no money. I shipped some passengers and got a little money money. I shipped some passengers and got a little money from them, and also \$5 from Grimth. I acted as clerk in the office 55 Pearl-street, and as agent also, as I had contracted for. Griffith did not come to the office for the last 3 weeks at all earned-

WHOLE NO. 532 Have heard of Dav'd Sisson being a runner for some lines. There are many sharks of the kind about the city. Never Knew that Sisson ever kept any other than a runner officer I beiong to the Troy and Erie Line. I call some of the runners sharks because passengers have been robbed and plundered by them of upward of \$80,000 the list year by taking that means and they have been robbed and plundered by them. their money and then having no means of conveyance for them, leaving them at Albany, along the Canal, ac. to get on as well as they could. Never beard or knew that the establishment at 55 Pearl-street ever owned or bad a single boat. Never knew that there ever was awy such line There is a Western Transportation Line, but is a very dif-ferent thing from the other.

The prosecution here rested, and Mr. Rudd opened the

for defence, and the Court then took a recess to

Testimony for deleace commenced by reading the davit of Robert G. Sissor, in which it was deposed that Griffith rejused to receive David Sisson as a copartner, but agreed to employ said David Sission as an agent at a fixed salary, and for which employment Sisson paid Griffish the usual sum of \$500—that Griffish did not represent to Cornell that he owned any beats or property, but was embarked in the business of forwarding passengers and showed that the year before he made \$1200 in two months—that he gave Cornell references and Cornell finally was employed, but that Cornell neglected his business at the office by being out when agents brought passengers to his office, and they had therefore to go to other offices. That Cornell wished to have a partner, but that he could not and becoming dissatisfied, wished bis articles cancelled, and go Griffith's note for \$500. That Cornell said he believed Grif-

fith was an honest man, but that David Sisson was not, and injured Griffith behind his back.

Affidavit of Philo B. Cook was also read, in which he deposed that Grillith was honest, had property, and had fa-cilities, by the per ection of his arrangements, to get as many passengers as he pleased carried onward without

whing any heats.

David P. Mellen, sworn, deposed that Cornell was refered by Griffith to Mr. C. Boughton, in which Boughton spoke well of Griffith, but advised Cornell to have his money secured before he parted with it. Cornell appeared satisfied.

George W. Trotter sworn—On a trial between my father and Sisson Cornell was a witness, and swore that the checwas a borrowed check; I believe the check was for a consideration. Joseph B. Noras gave Griffith a good previeu character, and both be and Sisson informed witness they were not partners; Sisson I believe to be a bad man; Grif fith, who was a carpenter, did own considerable leasehold property in Beskman-street and elsewhere. Joseph Mor rill deposed that Griffith's character was not represented to a first the constant of the const him to be good. Mr. Burdick deposed that Griffith's character was bad. Thomas L. Nevil said Griffith's character was very bad. He took two receipts of witness and kept them. James Blackburn said Griffith's character was bad. hem. James Blackburn said Griffith's character was bad worked for him and he cheated me out of my money William Henderson deposed also that Griffith's characte

was bad.

The Recorder will charge the jury to-morrow morning Police Office .- ARREST OF BURGLARS .- Last vening officers Relyea and Kellinger arrived hither from Newark, having in custody a noted burglar named Henry Newman, whom they found at Newark, and obtained upon requisition from the Governor. Newman is also charged

with being one of a gang of coiners. CORONER'S OFFICE. - ANEURISM OF THE AORTA The Coroner held an inquest on Wednesday evening, as the late residence of the deceased, No. 45} Hester street, on the body of Jacob G. Sherwin, a native of Vermont, aged 35 years. The Jury found that the deceased came to his death by Aneurism of the Aorta.

CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS .- Another inquest was held on the body of the son of John O'Neil of 353 Water street aged about 4 months. The deceased was a very delicate child, and died during the night while in bed with its mother. Verdict, Congestion of the Luage.

(Deferred.) .. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21. COURT OF SESSIONS .- Before the Recorder,

and Judge Lynch. TRIAL FOR ROBBERY CONCLUDED .- The trial of John Hays, on indictment for robbery in the first degree, in rob bing Aaron Waldron of the town of Guilderland, Albany Co., on the 25th November last, of \$17, at the mock anction store of said Hays, 155 Chatham-street, was resumed, on the part of defendant, who proved, by persons at his shop at the time, that no violence was used at the time to Wuldron, but that some dispute arose between the parties about the goods purchased; that the complainant said he had not money enough to take all the goods; and that a compromise, a witnesses understood, was effected between the parties The accused proved a good previous character. The crise was summed up by defendant's counsel at great length, and by the District Attorney with great ability for the people. The Recorder charged the jury, who retired; and after being absent some time, returned into Court, stating that they were equally divided-6 being for conviction and 6 for acquittal-and could not possibly agree. They were then discharged, and the Court adjourned POLICE OFFICE.

and a leather baggage strap, worth \$14, from the stable of Freeman Morton in Catharine Lane. The property was found in possession of accused.

FEMALE PICKPOCKETS .- On Toesday evening Capt. W. Averill, master of the sloop Morgiana, of Bradford, Conn., lying at James Slip, went to Martin's grocery, in Orange street, to collect the pay for produce sold him, when on coming out he was seized by two frail females, whom with great difficulty he got clear of, and who stole from his pocket from 5 to \$8 and fled into different houses. Missing the money, he watched, and one of the girls, named Resan-na Riley, coming out, he seized her, when she struck him twice in the face in the presence of a watchman, but was arrested and to-day committed. Another girl named Mar-garet Hall was also arrested, but discharged for want of

TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC

Improvement in whatever regards the happiness and we fare of our race is constantly on the march to perfection, and with each succeeding day some new problem is solved, or some profound secret revealed, having an important and direct bearing over man's highest destinies. If we take a retrospective view over the past twenty years, how is the mind struck with wonder! What rapid strides has science made in every department of civilized life! particularly in that which relates to the knowledge of the human system in health and disease. How valuable and indispensable are the curative means recently discovered through the agency of chemistry! How does the imagination kindle and our admiration glow at the ingenuity, the near approach to the standard of perfection, of the present time! Through the elaborate investigations of Physiology, or the science of LIFE, and the Pathology of prevalent diseases, much valua-ble practical knowledge has been gained. In consequence of becoming acquainted with the organization, the elements of the various tissues and structures of the system, remedies have been sought after and discovered exactly adapted to combine with, neutralize and expel morbific matter, the cause of disease, and substitute healthy action in its place. The beautiful simplicity of this mode of treatment is not only suggested by the pathology of diseases, not only grateful to the sufferer, but perfectly in consonance with the oper ations of Nature, and satisfactory to the views and reasoning of every intelligent, reflecting mind. It is thus that Sands's Sarsararilla, a scientific combination of essentia princip es of the most valuable vegetable substances, operates upon the system. The Sarsaparilla is combined with the most effectual aids, the most salutary productions, the most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom; and its unprece dented success in the rest ration to health of those who had long pined under the most distressing chronic maladies, ha given it an exalted character, furnishing as it does evidence of its own intrinsic value, and recommending it to the afflicted in terms the afflicted only can know. It has long been a most important desideratum in the practice of medicine to obtain a remedy similar to this-one that would act on the liver, stomach and bowels with all the precision and petency of mineral preparations, yet without asy o their deleterious effects upon the vital powers of the system The attention of the reader is respectfully called to the following certificates. However great achievements have heretofore been made by the use of this invaluable medicine, per teletione been made by the use of this invalidate medicine, yet daily experience shows results still more remarkable. The proprietors here avail the mselves of the opportunity of saying it is a source of constant satisfaction that they are made the means of relieving such an amount of suffering.

NEWARK, N. J. Dec. 13, 1842,

Messrs. Sinds: Gent—Words cannot express the grati-tude I feel for your treatment to me, a stranger suffering under one of the most loathsome sliceases that nature is ca-pable of bearing. The disease with which I was afflicted commenced with inflammation of the eyes, in the year 1236, which caused almost total blindness. For this I was treated and finally relieved, but the remedies were such as to cause the developement of a scrotulous affection on my left arm

"The pain extended from the shoulder to the end of my ingers, and for two years my sufferings were beyond discription, I tried various remedies and consulted different Physicians in New-York and amongst them the late Dr. Bushe, who told me the disease of the arm was caused by the large quantity of mercury taken to core the inflammation of my eyes.

My sufferings continued, the arm enlarged, tumour

My sufferings continued, the arm enlarged, tumours formed in different places, and in a few months discharged, making ten running dicers at one time, some above and some below the eibow, and the discharge was so offensive that no person could bear to be in the room where I was.—I then applied to another distinguished Physician who told me amporation of the arm was the only thing that could save my life, as it was impossible to care so dreadful a disease; but as I was unwithing to consent to it he recommended me to use Swains's Panaces freely, which I did without deriving but little benefit. "For three years I was mable to rais my hand to my head or comb my hair, and the scrofulanow made its appearance on my head, destroying the bone in different places, causing extensive ulcerations at d I f-ared it might reach and 4estroy the brain—the head swelled very

of the body from head to foot, so that I was entirely helplest, the Doctor advised me to go to the Hospital, for he did not understand my case; for the last few months I had been afficted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard I could scarcely get my breath. A backing could constantly annoyed me, and this combined with my other miladies, rendered me truly miserable. Span, gentlemen, had been my situation for seven years of my life when I commenced the use of your Sarsapa lina, but as my case was considered to get of the second my six and the near prospect of a speedy dissolution seemes incertable, I felt but little ensearagement to persevere. The persuasion of friends induced the to try your medicine, which in a few days produced a great chainge in my system generally, by causing an appetite, relieving the pains, and giving me strength; as success inspires confidence, I was encouraged to persevere, my pains grew easier, my strength means the severe confidence. pants, and giving me strength; as success inspires confid-ence, I was encouraged to persevere, my pains grew easier, my strength returned, food relished, the nicets healed, new flesh formed, and I once more fell within me that I might my strength returned, food relished, the nices seealed, new flesh formed, and I once more telt within me that I might get well. I have now used the Sarsaparilla about two months and am like a different being. The arm that was to be amputated has entirely healed, a thing that scemed impossible. I can scarcely believe the evidence of my own eyes, but such is the fact; and it is now as useful as at any period of my life, and my general health is better than it has been for years past.

Health: what magic in the word! how many thousands have sought it in foreign lands and sunmy climes, and have sought in vain! Yet it came to me when I had given up to die, and as I feel the pulsations of health coursing through my veins, my whole heart and soul go torth in lervent gratitude to the author of all our sure mercles, that he has been graciously pleased to bless the means made use of. "Truly have you proved yourself the good Samaritan to the afflitted, for next to my Creator my life is indebted to you (or rather) the use of your invaluable Sarsardill.

indebted to you (or rather) the use of your invaluable Sarsa parilla. The value of such a medicine is conutless beyond parilla. The value of such a medicine is countless beyond price, money cannot pay for it. I have been raised from death, I may say, for my friends and myself thought it impossible I could recover. And now gendemen suffer me to add another proof certified too by my friends and guardians as a just acknowledgement of the virtues of your health restoring Sarsaparilla. That the afflicted may also use it and enjoy the benefits it alone can coaler, is the heartielt, fervent wish of their and your friend.

MARTHA GONLIN.

I know Martha Conlin and believe what she states in this decument to be perfectly true. JOHN POWER, VICAR GENERAL OF NEW-YORK. Rector of St. Peter's Church.

Given at New York this 14th day of December, 1842. I know Mariba Conlin, and have known of her suffering liness. JOHN DUBOIS, Bishop of New-York. I place full confidence in the statement made by Marcha

Coulin, having known her the past twenty years. I will cheerfully give any particulars in relation to her case to those who may wish further information.

Sr. ELIZABETH, Superior of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Prince street, N. Y. Dec. 14, 1842. I have considence in the representations made by Martha

Conilo, and have full knowledge of her case.

ELIJAH F. PURDY.

Alderman 10th Ward of the City of New-York.

Martha Conlin has lived in my family the last 13 years, and I hereby certify the foregoing statement made by her-elf is correct. Mrs. MARY B. LLOYD, self is correct. No. 604 Broad st. Newark. N. J.

The following certificate is from a gentleman who lost the whole of his nose from a severe Scrofulous disease. It speaks for itself. BROOKLYN, Nov. 25, 1842.

Messrs Sands: Gent.—Although I am disfigured and de-formed for life, I have not lost my recollection; and never, while I exist, shall I cease to feel grateful for benefits con-ferred, through the use of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. I was attacked in the year 1828 with a scro'ulous affection on the end of my nose, commencing with a small red spot, attended with itching and burning sensations. This induced rubbing, and now commenced the ravages of a disease which progressed as follows: the left nostril was first destroyed, and, continuing upwards, it crossed the bridge of the nose, and, seizing upon the right side, destroyed the cattlage, bone and all the surrounding parts, until, finally, the nose was entirely eaten off; the passage for conveying tears from the eye to the nose obliterated, which caused a continual flow of tears. The disease now seized upon the upper lip, extending to the right cheek, and my feelings and sufferings were such as can better be imagined than described. I am a native of Nottingham, in Englans, and my case is well known there. The first Physicians in the Kingdom prescribed for me, but with little benefit. At one time I was directed to take 63 drops of the "Tincture of Iodine" three times a day, which I continued for six months in succession. At another time I applied Oil of Vitrol to the parts. After this used a prescription of Sir Astley Cooper's, but all proved in vain. I continued to grow worse, and as a drownwas attacked in the year 1828 with a scrofulous affection on proved in vain. I continued to grow worse, and as a drown-ing man will catch at a straw, I used every remedy I could hear of that was considered applicable to my case, until I became disgusted with the treatment, and relinquished all

hope of ever getting well.

Many pronounced the disease a Canter, but Dr. M.—,
under whose treatment I was, considered it Scrothlous
Lupus, and this is the name given it by medical men. As
a last resort I was recommended to try change of air and
an Atlantic voyage, and in April last I sailed for America,
and arrived here in the month of May. The disease conan Atlantic voyage, and in April last I sailed for America, and arrived here in the month of May. The disease continued gradually to increase, extending upwards and backwards, having destroyed the entire nose, and fast verging towards the frontal bone, it seized upon the upper jaw and

While crossing on the Ferry-boat from Brooklynto New While crossing on the Ferry-boat from Brooklynto New-York, a gentleman was attracted by my appearance and thus accosted me: "My friend, have you used the Sarsapa-rilla?" Yes, replied I, various kinds, and every thing else I could hear of; but, said he, "I mean Sands's Sarsapa-rilla." No, I replied. "Then use it, for I believe it will cure you." Being thus addressed by a stranger I was in-duced to make trial of a medicine he so highly recons-I purchased one bottle, which gave some relief, and

wonderful to tell, after using your Sarsaparilla less than two months, I feel within me well. The disease is stopped in its ravages, all those racking and tormenting pains are gone, my food relishes, my digestion is good, and I sleep well; and, under the blessing of Divine Providence, I attribute was arrested and committed for stealing four coach cushions a desire that the afflicted may no longer delay, but use the right medicine and get cured, right medicine and get cured, I remain, with feelings of lasting gratitude, Your friend, THCMAS LLOYD, Nutria Alley, Pearl-street.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, On this 25th day of November, City of Brooklyn, ss. 1842, before me came Thomas Lioyd, and acknowledged the truth of the foregoing paper, and that he executed the same.

HENRY C. MURPHY,

MENRY C. MURPHY,
Mayor of the City of Brooklyn.
Sands's Sarsaparilla will also remove and permanently
cure diseases having their origin in an impure state of the
blood and deprayed condition of the general constitution,
viz: Scrofula or King's Evil. in its various forms; Rheuma-

vi2: Scrofula or King's Evil, in its various forms; Rheumatian, obstinate cutaneous Eruptions, Blotches, Biles, Pimples or Pustules on the face, chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head enlargement and pain of the bones and joints, staboorn Ulcers, syphillite symptoms, diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, temale derangements, and other similar complaints.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. Sands & Co. No. 273 Broadway, (Granite Buildings.) corner of Chambers street, New York. Also sold by A. B & D. Sands, Druggists, No 79 and 100 Fulton st.; David Sands & Co. No. 27 East Broadway, corner of Market-street; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price \$1 per bottle, six bottles for \$5.

Note.—The original documents may be seen by calling at our store, No. 273 Broadway.

A IR TIGHT STOVES.—The greatest variety and cheapest article in this city lined with cast iron, and constructed with a safety valve (on the Boston plan) may be found at No. 231 Water street, 2d door from Beekman street. Just received from Boston a superior article with an oven. Please call and judge for yourselves before purchasing. No. 231 Water street, 2d door from Beekman.

H. LOCKWOOD, 104 Fulton-street,

has just received a fresh supply of elegant Gold
Watches, for both ladies and gentlemen, consisting of Lepine, Anchor Escapement and English Levers, full jeweled,
which he will sell at greatly reduced prices Also, Gold
Chains and Keys of new patterns, and every description of
fine Jewelry and Silver Ware. Old Gold and Silver taken
in exchange. Watches and Jewelry repaired. dl Im^a DROF. ORR'S AIRTIGHT STOVE.

The undersigned are the only agents for vending and seiling the above article in the City of New-York. Of their stillty and superior, excellence certificates from persons of the first respectability may be seen at the store. We guarantee against any explosions if put up according to our directions. We have also an improved Airtight Stove.

1. HILL,
24 3m S. R. FRAZIER, 250 Water street. THREE DOLLAR HATS .- Just fin-

ished, the most splendid article ever offered to the public. Elegant Moleskin Hats at the low price of \$3.—Also an article at \$2.50, equal is dorability and lustre to those sold by others at \$3. Fine Nutrias \$3.50.

d3 lm* BROWN, Practical Hatter, 146 Canal-st. NDIA RUBBER SHOES at 53 Maid-

enlane, N. York—HUTCHINSON & RUNYON have opened a store at the above place for the sale of India Rubber Shoes, Cloth, &c. from their well known Manufactory at New Brunswick, N. J., at wholesale and retail, to which the attention of the public and trade is particularly invited, and where may be found.

Genty India Raphber Over-Shore. Gents' India Rubber Over-Shoes do both of cloth and sheet

do do de do Grecians bound do do do do Grecians bound do Joseph Gloth do do do Co Corriago Tops, &c.
Also, India Rubber Cloth for Carriago Tops, &c.
Call and see for yourselves and don't forget the numbern22 1m* Grecian fur trimmed 53 Maiden Lane.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the business of Jno. S. Summers, will continue at 272 Pearl-st, and offers the following Goods for sale at

y ow prices: Steel, plated, brass and Japaned Bits

Steel, plated, brass and Japaned Bits
Steel, plated and brass Stirrups
Plated brass and Japaned Hames
Plated brass and Japaned Knebs and Lamps
English Bridles and Martingales
Whalebone Rosets—Ivory Rings
Coach lace Springs, Azles, Hubs
Patent Leather, Top Leather
Whips, Tacks, Webbing, &c. and every article in the
Coach, Harness or Saddling line.
dl tf
HUGH HUGHES, 272 Pearl st.

DLEASE TAKE NOTICE.—Cheap Oyster Establishment, for soppiying families. Oysters, opened or in the shell, sent, in any quantity, to any part of the city. Also Pickled Oysters of the first quality. All orders thankfully received and prompily attended to, at 330 Bowery, corner of Bond-st.

GEO. HOWELL.

I. J. Fenimore Cooper tt. Harnce Greeley and Thomas McElrath.-The great demand for the Report of this celebrated Libel Suit has induced the undersigned to publish it in a more convenient and durable form than a newspaper, and they therefore announce that a Pamphlet edition, containing some additions and many corrections, is now published and for sale. Frice 6½ earts, or \$4 for one hundred copies. Orders must be accompanied with the cash.

GREELEY & MCKLRATH, dl3

Tribune Buildings, 160 Nassan at root. the Report of this celebrated Libel Suit has induced the un-